

Public Document

Mass. Hospital School.
The annual report of the
Trustees of the Mass Hospital
School at Canton.

MR
614.407 M3
ASS
1942

No. 82

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
HOSPITAL SCHOOL
AT CANTON
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1942

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

RECEIVED AT
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AND FINANCE
BY *[Signature]*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL

Post Office Address: Canton, Mass.

TRUSTEES

Robert F. Bradford, Chairman, Cambridge
Robert B. Osgood, M.D., Boston
W. Russell MacAusland, M.D., Boston
John C. Kiley, Boston
Lothrop Withington, Brookline

RESIDENT OFFICERS

John E. Fish, M.D., Superintendent and Treasurer
Lysander S. Kemp, M.D., Assistant Superintendent
Benjamin E. Wood, M.D., Senior Physician
Anna Mintz, D.M.D., Dentist*
Laura C. Ellery, Principal Bookkeeper*
George H. Lombard, Steward
Ruth Park, B.S., Ed., Social Worker
Agnes R. Gay, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses
Barbara Goulston, Physiotherapist
Jeannette LeClair, Dental Hygienist
Margaret R. Brayton, M.A., Head Teacher
Clara V. Wragg, Head Housekeeper
John Smith, Chief Engineer
James R. Hammond, Carpenter Foreman*
Jess Black*

*Non-resident.

CONSULTANTS

Bronson Crothers, M.D.
Neurology
H.B.C. Riemer, M.D.
Ophthalmology
Henry Gallup, M.D.
Pediatrics

Augustus Thorndike, Jr., M.D.
Surgery
Leighton Johnson, M.D.
Otolaryngology
Sidney C. Wiggin, M.D.
Anesthesia

Charles H. Bradford, M.D.
Orthopedics

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL

AT CANTON

Established by Act of Legislature in 1904.

For the care and education of the crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth.

A school with hospital facilities.

Resident medical, nursing and teaching staff.

Education and convalescence proceed together.

Education of a crippled child is not charity any more than is the education of a normal child.

No form of surgical care or other treatment, however desirable or necessary it may be, can be regarded as complete which neglects the social, moral and mental growth of crippled children.

The school's curriculum is made up of the usual elementary subjects and its eighth grade diploma admits to public high school. There are vocational courses open to selected eighth grade graduates.

Educational methods extend far beyond the scholastic instruction of the schoolroom.

Every effort is made to put the child in a proper attitude toward life, to eliminate self-pity, to develop character and to teach him that physical disability is not the handicap he has been led to believe, but rather an inconvenience to be overcome.

It has been found that the placing of crippled children under healthy conditions, thus directly stimulating opportunities for play, study and amusement, tends to destroy any sense of self-pity and teaches them to minimize or forget their disabilities.

The educational methods of the school are based on the belief that the economic independence of crippled children depends even more upon their mental attitude towards a life of usefulness than upon their physical handicap.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been a leader in the work of training crippled children, and the results shown by the record of graduates are a justifiable source of gratification to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

TERMS OF ADMISSION

Crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth, between the ages of five and fifteen years, who are mentally competent to attend public school, are eligible for admission for hospital care and educational training.

Certain state minor wards who are not insane, feeble-minded, epileptic or otherwise unfit are admitted for hospital care only.

Payment for the board of private patients must be made in advance, unless sufficient surety therefor is given.

The Institution is located on Randolph Street in the town of Canton, about two miles from Canton and Canton Junction stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The Canton and Blue Hill Bus Line and the Warwick Coach Lines, Inc., operate motor busses on Washington and Turnpike Streets connecting with the Boston Elevated Railway at Mattapan Square.

Post office address: Canton, Massachusetts.

Applications for admission should be made to the Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

To His Excellency, the Governor, and the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School herewith present for your consideration the thirty-fifth annual report of the Superintendent, Dr. John E. Fish, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1942. As in the case of the thirty-fourth report, publication of this report is necessarily curtailed.

The Trustees appreciate that the matter of replacements of buildings and other urgently needed changes which have been stressed in the reports for the past few years must of necessity be delayed until after the war emergency.

The impact of a war economy has been reflected in many ways at the institution. Attention is called to the portion of the Superintendent's report which discusses in detail the personnel problems which have occurred in the past year. The Trustees feel it incumbent upon them to stress the seriousness of the situation created through a breakdown of a classified service, when the break-down affects the essential public service of an institution caring for invalids. A particular instance may be cited. While occurring in part subsequent to the fiscal year for which this report is submitted, it may be regarded as typical.

On October 17 the Superintendent requisitioned the Division of Civil Service for a third-class power plant engineer. No certified list was received until two months later, when Civil Service notified the School that the eligible list for this position was established and certified seven names. Within a week the School was obliged to notify Civil Service that none of the seven names certified had even replied to the offer of the position. In the meantime the provisional appointee, unable to obtain assurance of a permanent job, submitted his resignation. In the same month two other engineers resigned to take

defense jobs, thereby necessitating two other requisitions to Civil Service. No response was received to these two requisitions up to the end of the year. No further names were available from Civil Service and, with three vacancies in the power plant personnel, the remaining two engineers were obliged to work twelve hours daily seven days a week in order to keep the boilers for the entire institution functioning.

While realizing the seriousness of a situation of this sort, the Division of Civil Service regards itself as bound by the rigidity of its requirements to insist that no appointment of other than a temporary or provisional nature shall be made except from an established list. The Trustees, fully recognizing the importance of a Civil Service system under normal conditions, respectfully urge upon Your Excellency and the Honorable Council the equal importance of recognizing the emergency conditions when Civil Service regulations stand in the way of the health and safety of children entrusted to the care of the State. For the duration of the emergency we respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation to exempt from Civil Service requirements the appointment of engineers and like employees in an institution of this sort. At the time of the last war such a provision was made for engineers in the hospitals under the control of the Department of Mental Diseases, but nothing has been done to cover the Hospital School.

During the past year there has been a substantial decrease in the daily average number of patients at the Hospital School. In the Superintendent's report some of the causes for the decrease are cited. In the opinion of the Trustees this decline in numbers does not indicate less need for the work of the institution, but is due to other factors, many of which will disappear upon the return of peace time conditions.

The Trustees take pride in being able to report that, in spite of the difficulties encountered in maintaining service, and in the stringencies of war time, the standard of the institution has been kept to the high level established in the past.

There has been no diminution in the quality of medical care, in teaching, or in providing for the patients the hopeful and inspiring atmosphere which has made this institution unique. This statement is abundantly demonstrated by the Superintendent's report which will repay careful reading.

In making this statement the Trustees are aware, and should like to emphasize, as they have on other occasions in the past, that to an outstanding degree the success of this great institution is the measure of the devotion, forethought, and spirit of selfless service on the part of the Superintendent himself.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert F. Bradford, Chairman
Robert B. Osgood, M.D.
W. Russell MacAusland, M.D.
John C. Kiley
Lothrop Withington

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL:

I have the honor to present herewith my thirty-fifth annual report of the Massachusetts Hospital School for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1942.

In view of the fact that the last annual report for the year ending November 30, 1941 was cancelled for publication to conserve essential war materials, this, my last annual report, should be presented in condensed form. In time of war it is eminently proper that civilian activities, even those maintained for the care of the sick and unfortunate,

should, if necessary, be subordinated to the war effort.

We have experienced more than usual difficulty in obtaining a high grade of labor in all the various departments of the institution and many changes in personnel have taken place. The regular meetings of the Board of Consultants have been discontinued because of the absence of Major Thorndike and Captain Bradford for duty overseas, as well as the heavy demands upon the time of other consultants who are engaged in Civilian Defense.

With a payroll quota of 157, we began the year with 10 vacancies and since then there have been 78 resignations, the greatest number for any one year in our entire history. Some employees joined the military forces; others left for defense industry; and in spite of the slogan that "Every hospital worker is a defense worker," more were unwilling to toil for state wages, fixed within unyielding bounds, in the face of much higher and rapidly rising wages elsewhere.

The greatest difficulty has been caused by the failure to fill vacancies through the classified service, and finally after repeated delays of weeks and even months, otherwise promising applicants have refused to accept a temporary provisional appointment. Such restrictions to essential public service should be removed during the present emergency. Fortunately it has been possible to make many readjustments by transferring employees to work they were not engaged to perform. The patients have not been neglected because of the willingness of the heads of departments and other loyal employees to do the work of transient subordinates. However, the official quota does not include employees with a license to operate high pressure boilers for transfer to our heat, light and power plant, and at times we have been obliged to hold our engineers to the hard schedule of twelve hours daily for seven days a week.

At the close of the year there were in all departments twenty-eight vacancies.

There has been a decrease of 18.91 in the daily average number of patients. Partially counterbalancing this decrease in the daily average number as compared to the record of last year, the capacity of the institution also has been reduced by 60 children by the demolition of the East Dormitory.

Some of the apparent causes for the decrease in the number of patients admitted are due: (1) to greater ease of circumstances at home; (2) to the brisk demands for labor in defense industry and other more lucrative markets; (3) to an increase in the number of home teachers for crippled children; (4) restrictions in transportation which inhibit parents from sending children away from home unless they can visit them frequently; (5) to the influence of Federal clinics; and (6) to the gratifying decline in the number of cases of tuberculosis and infantile paralysis.

At the beginning of the year there were in both hospital and school departments 259 cases, 203 crippled and deformed children and 56 sick minor wards. There have been admitted 229 children, 20 cripples and 209 minor wards. The whole number under treatment during the year was 488. The maximum number at any one time was 261 on March 19, 1942; the minimum, 150 on December 25, 1941; and the daily average number for the year was 227.02.

The following tabulation does not necessarily represent the findings of our examiners, but is presented to show the conditions for which children were

Accepted for Treatment.

Abscess, cervical, 1; abscess of jaw, 1; appendectomy, post-operative care, 1; bronchitis, 2; bronchitis, malnutrition, 1; broncho-

pneumonia, 2; burn on thigh, 1; cerebral palsy, 1; chorea, 1; club feet,
 1; club foot, 1; colitis, 1; congenital anomalies, 1; dentition, faulty,
 1; dermatitis venenata, 1; dermatitis venenata, impetigo, 2; echthyma,
 2; exzema, 3; endocarditis, 4; epidermophytosis, 1; flat feet, 1;
 freidreich's ataxia, 1; furunculosis, 1; hallux valgus, 1; hay fever, 1;
 hernia, umbilical, 1; hydrocele, 1; hydrocephalus, hemiparesis, 1;
 impetigo, 27; impetigo, conjunctivitis, 1; impetigo, enuresis, 1; impetigo,
 enuresis, pediculosis, 2; impetigo, gingivitis, 1; impetigo, septic finger,
 1; impetigo, tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of, 1; impetigo, tonsils and
 adenoid, hypertrophy of, pediculosis, 2; impetigo, trichomonas vaginitis,
 1; incised wound of knee, 1; infantile paralysis, 1; infection on leg,
 1; infection of toe, 1; Legg-Perthe's disease, 3; lymphatic leukemia, 1;
 malnutrition, 1; malnutrition, abscess of scalp, 1; malnutrition,
 enuresis, 1; malnutrition, pyelitis, 1; masturbation, 1; nasal discharge,
 chronic, adenoids, hypertrophy of, 1; nasal discharge, chronic, otitis
 media, 1; nephritis, acute, 1; osteomyelitis, 1; otitis media, 4; otitis
 media, adenoids, hypertrophy of, 1; ^{pediculosis, 2;} pediculosis, impetigo, 9; pediculosis,
 scabies, 1; pharyngitis, impetigo, 1; phimosis, 5; progressive cerebellar
 ataxia, 1; rickets, 1; rickets, pediculosis, 1; scabies, 34; scabies,
 impetigo, 2; scabies, phimosis, 1; septic toes and fingers, 1; spina
 bifida occulta, 1; splenectomy, post-operative care, 1; talipes
 equinovarus, cong. 1; talipes equinovarus and compensatory deformity of
 left hip, 1; tinea circinata, 6; tinea circinata, phimosi, 1; tinea
 circinata, scabies, 1; tonsils, hypertrophy of, 3; tonsils and adenoid,
 hypertrophy of, 45; tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of, cervical
 adenitis, 2; tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of, coryza, 1; tonsils

and adenoid, hypertrophy of, dental caries, 2; tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of, dental caries, cervical adenitis, 1; tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of, dermatitis, 1; tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of, enlarged cervical glands, 1; tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of, prolapsed rectum, masturbation, phimosis, 1; tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of, tinea circinata, 1; tuberculous disease, 1; undescended testicle, 1; Vincent's angina, 1; warts, 1.

The average age of the 20 orthopedic children admitted during the year was 9 years, 2 months, and 11 days; the youngest being 22 days, and the oldest 17 years, 7 months, and 29 days. Of the 209 sick minor wards admitted, the youngest was 6 months, and 15 days, and the oldest was 18 years, 4 months, and 26 days; the average age being 7 years, 2 months and 1 day.

Exclusive of the 12 whose birthplaces were unknown, 209, or 95% of the 229 children admitted were born in Massachusetts; 6 were born in other parts of the United States, and 2 patients were foreign born.

The nativity of 70 fathers and 37 mothers were unknown. Out of the remainder, 92 or 40% of the fathers, and 119 or 51% of the mothers were born in Massachusetts; 30 fathers and 35 mothers were born in other parts of the United States; and 37 or 16% of the fathers, and 38 or 17% of the mothers were foreign born.

The head teacher's carefully prepared report, which has been condensed for printing in common with the records of other departments, shows that classes were in session for 194 days, for the school year to June 26th, and attention is called to the following high percent of attendance: In Grade 8 and Commercial, 96½%; in Grade 5, 6 and 7, 95%; in Grades 2, 3 and 4, 94%; in Grade 1 and sub-primary, 91½%; and in remedial and ungraded classes, 90½%.

The attitude of pupils and the places taken by graduates in a world strained by every form of economic dislocation and wretchedness has been covered briefly in the following report of the social worker, whose interest in both groups has been characterized by loyal and effective service.

"Once before this school has passed through the upheaval caused by a great war in which our country was engaged. Now, after a year of war, we are again beginning to see its effects in all quarters. Especially in the economic field are the results notable among our alumni. The immediate act of withdrawing thousands of able-bodied young men from industry and business, has, as before, uncovered a reservoir of ability to give useful work in the many intelligent and well-trained among our handicapped population. Here at the school it is no news to us that many of our young men and women graduates need only opportunity to make valuable contributions to the common good.

One of the first places where we realize the advantage of having a body of intelligent and conscientious labor to draw upon is among our own personnel. We early began to lose valuable employees to the armed forces of our country. One position in our office, where a stenographer left to join the WAAC's, was filled by a girl graduate, skillful and well-trained in our own commercial class, where she received the Gregg diploma in shorthand and typewriting in 1940. In character and personality she is of the highest type. Her interest in and knowledge of the aims and routine of the school makes her valuable in numberless ways.

Another vacancy that we were fortunate in filling was that in the position of poultryman, left vacant as a result of the draft. We could call at once on a young man trained in that department while here.

Although rather extensively affected by partial paralysis, he is active without apparatus. He received our diploma in 1939, and has since kept up his work with poultry as far as he could at his own home. He was glad to have the chance of showing what he could do here and after a trial period during which he fully demonstrated his value, we are now authorized to carry him upon our payroll as a full-salaried employee. He takes a professional pride and interest in planning and carrying on his work and feels that it was a "lucky day for him when he came to the school."

From every side we hear encouraging reports from our alumni engaged directly or indirectly in war work. Some whose physical condition has permitted are serving in the active forces. Our older ones, men and women in responsible and long-held positions, are increasing their hours of work and carrying added civic burdens.

Our boys trained in watch-repairing and fine machine work are found to fit into the present demand for high-grade work on instruments needed in aviation and elsewhere. Two of our recent graduates, boys of the classes of '39 and '40, are proud of the factory record they are making in delicate and complicated mechanical processes. One other, of the class of '38, has developed skill to such an extent that he has almost surprised himself by his accomplishments and the salary level he has been able to reach. Another graduate of the class of '38, though badly crippled by infantile paralysis, succeeded in gaining his high school diploma at the Industrial School in Boston, studied radio evenings at the same time, and has qualified himself as a valuable ground man in aviation. We realize more and more each day the far-sightedness of an early founder of the school when he said, "The economic independence of crippled children depends even more upon their mental attitude towards

a life of usefulness than upon their physical handicap."

The Alumni Association has this year still further shown their regard for the school by their leadership in raising funds for the beautiful new clock tower, standing at a corner of our west pergola. This gift to the school in the name of the Superintendent was dedicated on the afternoon of Alumni Day, June 27th, by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in the presence of a large gathering made up of pupils of the school, nearly two hundred alumni members, and a host of other interested friends. As the clock chimes away the hours through the years, they will be a constant reminder of alumni love and loyalty.

The class of 1942 held their May breakfast as usual this year, and afterwards adjourned to the sweep in front of the Bradford Infirmary, where the class tree, a larch, was planted and dedicated to Mr. Samuel Gurvitz of Boston. Mr. Gurvitz has for many years taken time from a busy career in the world of trade to bring noted people for conferences and demonstrations in the field of sport before our audience at the school. He was much touched by the dedication and in a feeling speech of acceptance called upon his hearers to note with pride that our country is still a place where democracy makes possible such a ceremony for a man of Jewish faith.

Holidays have met with suitable observance as usual. Entertainment is furnished by home talent as well as by groups from outside the school. The annual concerts at Christmas and at graduation time, the class play, Stunt Night, and other projects for school assemblies, give training in poise and the ability to assume responsibility gained better in this way, we still feel, than in almost any other. General givers to the children of the school, both individuals and groups, have this year numbered sixty-four. The children take much interest in helping on community, Salvation Army, and other fund drives, contributing themselves

according to their means. The Class of 1942 had a gift of money from a friend and decided to use it for a silver teapot for weekly school-house teas. This was done and now several former classes have subscribed for other pieces so that the set is completed for use in future years. War savings stamps are popular. We think that our girls and boys leave us prepared to enter with pleasure into responsible community life.

Shortages affecting transportation caused the '42 class to give up cheerfully the traditional class ride. A similar sacrifice affecting a wider circle was made in November, when the Alumni Association gave up the annual banquet in Boston because of their feelings that the war made it inadvisable to expend even the amount required for such a worthy purpose.

At the close of our first war year, those of us who know best the M.H.S. "girls and boys" feel prouder than ever of the number we can count among "self-supporting and self-respecting citizens."

The Trustees may little know how frequently the only resident medical officers, Dr. Kemp and Dr. Wood, have been subject to call day and night, and for this devotion to duty I wish to make grateful acknowledgement.

During the year the following surgical operations were performed: Circumcision, 8; Correction of Umbilical Hernia, 3; Cuneiform osteotomy for correction of flexion deformity, 1; Division of anal septum, 1; Excision of toenail, 1; Incision and drainage of abscess, 3; Left orchidopexy, 1; Osteotomy for correction of flexion deformity, 1; Paracentesis tympani, 2; Reduction of fracture femur, 1; Removal of cyst, 1; Removal of wart, 1; Repair of hydrocele, 1; Right inguinal herniorrhaphy, 1; Sequestrectomy, 2; Sub-astragaloid arthrodesis, 5; Suture of incised wound, 1; Tenotomy of both tendo-achilles, 1; Tonsillectomy, 16;

Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy, 56; Transplantation of undescended testicle, 2.

The Dentist's examination of 102 individual children resulted in 134 Amalgam fillings, 117 cement and amalgam fillings, 7 cement fillings, 46 synthetic fillings, 8 zinc oxide fillings, 136 copper amalgam fillings, 50 germicidal kryptex fillings, 28 root canal; 54 extractions, 182 x-rays, intra oral, 57 x-rays, bite wings, 10 x-rays, laterals, 342 treatments, 65 impressions, 11 pulp amputations, 3 ionization treatments, 3 acrylic inlays, 1 root canal treatment, 1 Vincent's treatment, 1 acrylic jacket, 4 preparations for acrylic inlays and jackets, and 1048 prophylaxis treatments.

The general health of the entire population has been good and although the children have received a great many visitors and made frequent and prolonged home visits, contagious and infectious diseases have been kept well under control. Two children were found to have diphtheria upon admission; there were twelve cases of mumps; one of pneumonia; and one employee had a streptococcic sore throat.

Of the Discharges

from the hospital department, 199 children were recovered; 15 were improved; 6 were not improved; 1 was taken against advice; and 3 children died from the following causes: Acute hemorrhagic nephritis, pyelitis; Hydrocephalus, hemiplegia; Acute rheumatic endocarditis.

Forty six children were discharged from the school department, 16 to attend public school; 8 to become self-supporting; 4 by transfer to other hospitals; 5 as wholly recovered; 6 as much improved; 2 against advice; 1 who had reached the age of twenty one; and four as mentally unpromising.

Our small Farm

has had its usual successes and failures, with a much higher production

than could be expected with the shortage of labor and the responses of willing farmhands to emergency calls for relief as night watchmen, janitors and coal passers. To mention a few items, there were credited to the farm 195,504 pounds of milk; 11,790 dozen eggs; 254,555 pounds of ensilage and fodder corn; 24,400 pounds of mangles; 4787 pounds of dressed beef; and 4071 pounds of pork. 1227 gallons, mainly products of the farm, were canned for winter use in the cottages.

The financial statement shows expenditures of \$249,224.91 for maintenance, or an increase of \$24,522.84 over those of last year, which large sum, however, includes 1,333 tons of storage coal on hand, costing \$12,593.84. If this latter amount be deducted from the total maintenance cost it would leave an actual increase of \$11,929.00

To continue the comparisons of 1941 with 1942, we find that the cost of personal services increased by \$7,613.75 and the cost of food, without material changes in inventory, was greater by \$2,041.28.

Income from all sources amounted to \$63,519.32 and by deducting income from expenditures the net weekly per capita cost for a daily average number of 227.02 patients is found to be \$15.6878.

No new construction under "special appropriation" has been attempted during the year. The new cottage for which \$65,000 was appropriated(Chapter 419, Acts of 1941)became a deferred project on account of the war. The Legislature wisely made provision for the replacement of three old horizontal tubular boilers(Chapter 419, Acts of 1941). Competitive bids were obtained for two 72 inch horizontal tubular boilers which were ordered in May, 1942. They have long since been completed and it is hoped that the necessary Federal authority for delivery may be granted soon and that it may not be necessary to continue to operate boilers at a high pressure already reduced because of their age.

This report, although very brief chronicle of the events of the year, would fall far short of completeness did I not mention the beautiful clock tower designed by S. W. Mead, whose architectural skill the Administration owes the obligation of many years of patient effort.

The idea of the campus tower with electrically operated clock and Westminster chimes was conceived by Miss Margaret Brayton of the class of 1916, who has been untiring in her devotion to the school and who has valiantly faced administrative difficulties that might well have driven a weaker spirit to despair.

I might well question the propriety of dedicating the tower in my honor but when the Chairman of the Board of Trustees placed in my hands a book containing the names of pupils, alumni and so many friends of the school who generously contributed to the Tower Fund, I was very proud and happy to accept the honor in the interest of hundreds of crippled children, whose courage and accomplishments have been my chief source of inspiration for many years.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, M.D.
Superintendent

TREASURER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1942:

RECEIPTS

Income	
Board of Inmates	\$ 62,520.45
Sales	613.68
Rent.	146.00
Refunds, account of previous years	239.19
	<hr/>
	\$ 63,519.32
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Advance Fund	\$ 23,000.00
Maintenance appropriation	156,706.68
	<hr/>
	\$179,706.68
Total	<hr/>
	\$243,226.00

PAYMENTS

To the Treasury of the Commonwealth	\$ 63,280.13
Maintenance appropriation	156,706.68
Advance fund	23,000.00
Refunds, account of previous years	239.19
	<hr/>
	\$243,226.00

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation current year	\$ 256,765.00
Expenses as analyzed below	249,224.91
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,540.09

Total receipts and payments are in agreement with Comptroller's books of accounts.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES

Personal Services	\$ 155,381.28
Religious Instruction	1,190.00
Office Expenses, Travel, etc.	2,084.64
Food	22,662.21
Clothing and materials	4,374.05
Furnishings and Household supplies	4,611.24
Medical and general care	6,824.18
Heat and other Plant Operation	33,487.06
Farm	10,880.45
Garage and grounds	1,318.90
Repairs, ordinary	2,941.03
Repairs and renewals	3,374.86
Emergency Defense Expense	95.01
	<hr/>
	\$249,224.91

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 227.02.
Total cost for maintenance, \$ 249,224.91.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$ 21.0537.
Receipts from sales, \$ 613.68.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$0518.
All other institution receipts, \$ 62,905.64.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$ 5.3141.
Net weekly per capita cost, \$ 15.6878.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, M.D.
Treasurer

VALUATION

November 30, 1942

Real Estate

Land, 165.72 acres	\$. 43,176.25
Buildings and Equipment	<u>754,178.88</u>
	\$ 797,355.13

Personal Property

Personal Property	\$ <u>144,790.85</u>
TOTAL	\$ 942,145.98